



PUBLICATION NUMBER

58125698

PUBLICATION DATE

26-07-83

APPLICATION DATE

19-01-82

APPLICATION NUMBER

57007055

APPLICANT: MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD;

INVENTOR :

OKI YOSHIMASA;

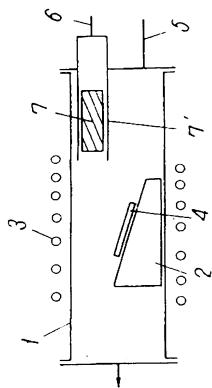
INT.CL.

C30B 29/40 C01G 28/00 C30B 25/02

H01L 21/205

TITLE

DEVICE FOR GROWING CRYSTAL



ABSTRACT :

PURPOSE: In the crystal growth of a semiconductor of III-V group compound, to grow the crystal under good control, by setting a heating element in a zone to which a V group compound gas is introduced, decomposing it thermally, feeding it as a gas to a crystal growing zone.

CONSTITUTION: A supporter 2 is set in the reaction tube 1 made of quartz, the substrate 4 for growing crystal is placed on it, and the heating RF coil 3 is fixed to the outside of the reaction tube 1. The reaction tube 1 is equipped with the inlet 5 for introducing an MO (organometallic) material gas, an organometallic compound diluted with H_2 is introduced into it, and it is equipped with the inlet 6 for introducing a V group compound gas, and the heating chamber 7' equipped with the heating element 7 is set in the reaction tube. When PH₃ is introduced from the inlet 6 and the heating element 7 is heated at about 600°C, PH₃ is converted into gaseous P₄ and H₂. P₄ is reacted with a metal such as In which is formed by decomposing thermally the MO material gas on the surface of the substrate 4 to precipitate InP, consequently, a crystal with improved controlling properties can be grown.

COPYRIGHT: (C) JPO





⑩ 日本国特許庁 (JP)

①特許出願公開

@ 公 開 特 許 公 報 (A)

昭58—125698

⑤Int. Cl.³ C 30 B 29/40 C 01 G 28/00 C 30 B 25/02 H 01 L 21/205 識別記号 庁内整理番号 7417-4G

7417—4G 7202—4G 7417—4G 7739—5 F 砂公開 昭和58年(1983)7月26日

発明の数 1 審査請求 未請求

(全 4 頁)

砂結晶成長装置

②特 願 昭57-7055

②出 願 昭57(1985 ②発 明 者 大木芳正

項 昭57—7055 項 昭57(1982)1月19日 門真市大字門真1006番地松下電 器產業株式会社内

⑦出 願 人 松下電器産業株式会社 門真市大字門真1006番地

四代 理 人 弁理士 中尾敏男

外1名

月 和 1

1、発明の名称

枯品放疫装置

2、特許額求の範囲

金闆有機化合物材料を用いたローV族化合物半導体の結晶成長を行う装置にむいて、V族化合物 気体を導入する領域に発熱体を設け、前配V族化 合物気体を燃分解し、V族単体気体として結晶成 長領域に供給できるようにしたことを特徴とする 結晶成長装置。

3、発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、結晶成長装置に関し、特に有根金紙の熱分解を用いるいわゆるMO-CVD法による 化合物半導体のエピクキシャル成長のための結晶 成長装置に関するものである。

MO-CVD法は、I-V族化合物半導体結晶の新しいエピタキシャル成長技術として最近にわかに再認識されてきた方法である。この技術は、I族元素のアルキル化物とV族元素の水素化物を過当な温度に加熱された基板上に送り、素板装品

での熱分解反応によって必要なリーV族化合物の 成長を行なわせるものである。ここで用いられる JI族元素のアルキル化物は熱的に不安定であり容 易に分解するために、反応系に高盛都があるとす ぐに分解がおこってしまう。そのため反応がとし て外熱製の抵抗加熱がは普通は用いられず、高周 波(RF)加熱など蒸板部分だけを加熱するよう な装置が用いられている。

GaAs 高周放業子やAgGaAs/GoAs 半導体レーザなどについてみると、MOーCVD法によって成長させた結晶を用いて特性のよい業子が作られている。しかし長波長帯であるInGaAsP系レーザでは、MOーCVDは必ずしも満足のいく結果は待ちれていない。とのようになるはっきりした原因はまだわかっていないがインジウムのアルギル化物であるトリエテルインジウム(TEIn)とPH3、AsH3との間で錯体が形成されるような反応が低温で起るためであるうと考えられている。そこでこの錯体形成反応を防ぐ接置が考えられた。それによれば供給するPH3をあらかじめ然分

解し頻単体の蒸気として反応智に送り込む方法が 工夫されている。この方法は反応智の手前に熱分 解用の炉を一段入れておき、 PH_3 をこの炉中に通 す。これにより反応智中には P_4 蒸気の形で換が 供給され、InGaAsP 結晶が得られる。

5 .

3 TO C T 1 O ma H g と高いので、 限固すること たく 基板の上に到達し うる。 基板 表面で M O 材料 ガスが熱分解して生成した金属例えば In と P 4 ガスが反応して I o P が析出する。 このよう な 装置 によれば、 T E I n と P H 3 等 V 族水 累化物 との 反応 を防 ぐことができ、 制御性のよい 結晶 成長が 可能となる。

(実施例1)

[①実際の結晶成長には、基板42の温度を650

本発明はこのような従来の不都合を解消し、勧御性よく InGaAsP 等の結晶を成長させる結晶成長装置を提供するものである。

本発明の原理的な説明を第1図を用いて行う。 第1図は本発明の結晶成長装置の原理を示す断而 模式図であって、1は石灰などで作った反応管、 2はサセプタ、3は加熱用RFコイル、4は結晶 成長基仮である。6はMO材料ガスの導入口で、 例えば 15 ガスなどで希釈された金属有機化台物 が反応管に導入される。同結晶成長装置の特徴的 な点は反応管1の内部に、 PH₃等を熱分解する加 熟筮7′を設けた点である。加熱窜7′の内部に は、発熱体でが設置されている。発熱体では内部 化収納する PHa等とは反応しないような材料から 作られているかあるいは、同発無体をPH3と反応 しない材料で被覆しておく。発熱体での温度は 600℃以上になるようにする。との発熱体を加 熟しておくことにより PH₃ 導入口 6 から導入され た PH₃は熱分解されて気体状の P₄ 及び H₂にな る。 P₄ の蒸気圧は例えば 2 6 0 ℃で 1 m H g .

で、発熱体 7 2 の偏変を 8 5 0 でとした。 T E I n : PH₃ = 1 0 として 0.3 μ m/ m i n の成長速度が 得られた。また成長した結晶の表而は非常に滑ら かであった。

(実施例2)

第3図に本発明の結晶装置の他の実施例を示す。 この実施例では発熱体として、一端を封じた石灰 管中にヒータ73を設けたものを用いた。ヒータ 73に、外部から電流を供給することにより石英 管83を加熱することができ PH3を分解させるこ とができ前記実施例1と同機の効果が認められた。 (実施例3)

実施例2の装置を変形した本発明のさらに他の 実施例を第4図に示す。実施例2の装置における PH3 導入口の部分を管64′,94′と二重管に しておき、この間に H2 ガスを流すようにしてあ る。本契施例の装置によればヒーター74によっ て開接的に加熱される石英管64′がMOガス導入管54から供給される冷えたガスと直接接触し ないことになる。従って石英管64′はある程度 国度を高くし、分解した P 4 が内壁に製固するのを防ぐことができる。同時に外側の石英質 B 4 ′ は低温のままにしてむくことができるので、外壁 てのM ○材料の熱分解をむさえることができる。

同装館によって InP を成長させたところ、成長 速度の制御性は著しく向上した。また PH_3 IC A_8H_3 を混合し、 $InAs_{1-x}P_x$ を成長させたところ、組成比 x の値の実験毎の制御精度はほぼ \pm O +

なお同装置で二重管の間に H_2 を疏したが、 要 空にして断熱をよくすることも可能である。

以上のように、本発明はMO-CVDによるB-V族化合物半導体のエピタキシャル成長において、V族の水栗化物を結晶成長基板の近くであらかじめ分解させ、結晶成長の制御性を向上させる結晶成長装置を提供するものであり、良質のローV族 化合物半導体結晶が得られる効果がある。なか、本発明の結晶成長装置は特にトリエテルインシウム(TEIn)を用いた。 Inを含む化合物、例えばInP、InAs、1n1-xGax

Ac_{1-y}Py・・・・・ の結晶成長に対して特に有効であるが、とれらの製造に限定されるものではない。また V 族の水素化物について主として述べたが、V 族の低級アルキル化物についても同様に適用することも可能である。

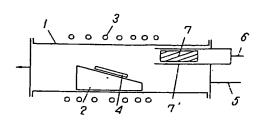
4、図面の簡単な説明

第1図は本発明の原理模式断面図、第2図、第 3図、第4図はそれぞれ本発明の実施例における 結晶成長機置の断面図である。

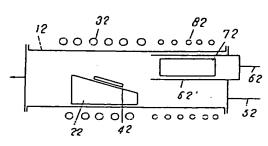
1 , 1 2石英反応管、2 , 2 2 サセプタ、3 , 3 2 蒸板加熱 R F コイル、 4 , 4 2 基板、5 , 5 2 M O 材料気体導入口、6 , 6 2 V 族化合物気体導入管、6 2′, 6 3′...... V 族化合物分解部石英管、7 , 7 2 発熱体(グラファイトあるいはヒータ)、8 2 V 族分解用 R F コイル、9 4 石英管(然シールド用)。

代理人の氏名 弁理士 中 尾 徹 男 ほか1名

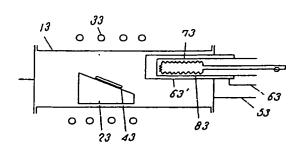
BS 1 1571



磊 2 図

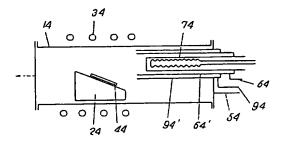


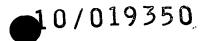
嘉 3 🖾



特周昭58-125698(4)

蘇 4 図





531 Rec'd PCT/7 19 OCT 2001

Japanese Patent Publication Laid-Open No.125698/1983

Laid-Open Date: July 26, 1983

Application No.7055/1982

Application Date: January 19, 1982

Request for examination: Not made made

Inventor: Ohki; Yoshimasa

Applicatt: Matsushita Eectric Industrial Co., Ltd.

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF THE INVENTION CRYSTAL GROWING DEVICE

Claim:

A crystal growing device for growing the crystal of a compound semiconductor of Group III and V elements, produced from organometallic compounds, characterized in that the heating element is provided in the region where the compound of Group V element is introduced, to pyrolyze the organometallic compound gas of Group V element and pass the elementary gas of Group V as the pyrolysis product into the crystal growing region.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to a crystal growing device, in particular a crystal growing device for epitaxial growth of a compound semiconductor by the so-called MO-CVD method based

					•			₹ <u>,</u>
					١		. '	
			•					•

on pyrolysis of an organic metal.

The MO-CVD method has been suddenly realized again recently as a new epitaxial growth technique for the compound semiconductor crystals of Group III and V. It sends an alkylated compound of a Group III element and hydrogenated compound of a Group V element onto a substrate kept at an adequate temperature, on which they are pyrolyzed to grow a necessary compound of the Group III and V elements. alkylated compound of the Group III element is thermally unstable enough to be easily pyrolyzed. As such, it is readily pyrolyzed in a reaction system, when there is a hot portion Therefore, an externally heating type resistance therein. furnace is not generally used as the reaction furnace, and a device, e.g., RF furnace, which selectively heats the substrate portion is a normal choice.

Elements of good characteristics are grown by the MO-CVD method for GaAs RF elements and AlGaAs/GaAs semiconductor lasers. However, for InGaAsP-based lasers, which operate in a long wavelength band, the MO-CVD method does not always produce satisfactory results. This conceivably results from the reaction proceeding at low temperature to produce a complex of triethyl indium (TEIn) as an alkylated compound of indium and PH₃ or AsH₃, although not fully substantiated.

Therefore, a device has been developed to prevent the complex-forming reaction. It is designed to pretreat PH3 by

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			·	
•				
		,		

pyrolysis to send it as the elementary phosphorus gas into the reaction tube. This method adopts an additional step of pyrolysis furnace upstream of the reaction tube, through which PH_3 is allowed to pass. The resultant phosphorus in the form of P_4 vapor is passed into the reaction tube, to produce the InGaAsP crystal therein.

In this device, however, P_4 has to pass through a section of lower temperature before reaching the reaction tube, with the result that most of P4 separates out as the solid on the pipe or the like leading to the reactor tube. This is not desirable for controlling As/P ratio in the crystal. In other words, it is very difficult to accurately control quantity of phosphorus separating out on the pipe walls or the like, and hence to accurately control quantity of P4 passed into the reactor tube. This leads to an inaccurate As/P ratio in the reactant gas and hence in the crystal. At the same time, this should greatly affect growth rate of the crystal Even when the characteristics of the crystal itself. downstream of the pyrolysis furnace is heated in an attempt to prevent separation of P, the crystal will separate out at the point where the organometallic compound is introduced, to reduce epitaxial growth of the crystal onto the substrate crystals.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a crystal growing device which can grow the crystals, e.g., InGaAsP

			,	
		,		
			•	•

crystal, in a well-controlled manner while preventing the problems involved in the conventional device.

The principles of this invention is described by referring to the attached drawings. Fig.1 illustrates a sectional model for explaining the principle of the crystal growing device of the present invention, wherein 1: reactor tube of quartz or the like, 2: susceptor, 3: RF heating coil, 4: substrate on which the crystal grows, and 5: inlet port of the MO gas, through which the feed stream, e.g., an organometallic compound gas diluted with H_2 gas or the like, is passed into the reactor tube. This crystal growing device is characterized by the reactor tube 1 containing the heating chamber 7' in which PH, or the like is pyrolyzed. The heating chamber 7' contains the heating element 7. The heating element 7 is made of a material showing no reaction with PH, or the like in the heating chamber or otherwise coated with a material which shows no reaction with PH_3 or the like. The heating element 7 is kept at 600°C or higher. This allows PH3, introduced through the PH3 inlet port 6, to be pyrolyzed into gaseous P4 and H2. Having a high vapor pressure, e.g., 1mm Hg at 260°C and 10mm Hg at 370°C, P4 can reach the point above the substrate without being solidified. The MO gas is pyrolyzed over the substrate surface to form the elementary metal, e.g., In. It reacts with the P4 gas to form InP, which is separated out. Such a device prevents the reaction between TEIn and a hydrogenated compound



of a Group V element, e.g., PH3., securing growth of the crystal in a well-controlled manner.

EXAMPLE 1

Fig.2 shows a crystal growing device as one of the embodiments of the present invention, wherein the reactor tube 12 was made of quartz, and the section 62' in which PH₃ was to be purolyzed in the PH₃ inlet port 62 was also made of quartz. The substrate 42 was supported by the susceptor 22 made of graphite coated with SiC, and heated by the RF coil 32. The heating element 72 for pyrolyzing PH₃ was a graphite block coated with SiC, and was heated, as necessary, by another RF coil 82. Shape of the heating element 72 is not limited to block, but may be fin-shaped running along the gas flow or provided with holes.

In this embodiment, the substrate 42 and heating element 72 were kept at 650 and 850 °C, respectively, to grow the crystal. Growth rate of $0.3\mu m/minute$ was achieved at a TEIn/PH, ratio of 10.

EXAMPLE 2

Fig.3 illustrates another embodiment of the crystal growing device of the present invention, wherein the heater 73 was provided in the quartz tube closed at one end. The heater 73 was electrically activated, to heat the quartz tube 83 and thereby to pyrolyze PH₃. As a result, the same effect as in EXAMPLE 1 was observed.

)		· .
		/-	•	

EXAMPLE 3

Fig.4 illustrates still another embodiment of the crystal growing device of the present invention as a variation of the device of EXAMPLE 2, wherein the PH3 inlet port in EXAMPLE 2 was replaced by the double tube comprising the tubes 64' and 94', to pass H₂ through the annular section. In this device, the quartz tube 64', indirectly heated by the heater 74, was prevented from directly coming into contact with the cooled gas stream from the MO gas inlet tube 54. Therefore, solidification and deposition of P₄ as the pyrolysis product on the inner walls of the quartz tube 64' could be prevented by keeping the tube at high temperature to some extent. At the same time, the outer quartz tube 94' could be kept at low temperature to control pyrolysis of the MO material on the outer walls.

InP was found to grow at a well-controlled rate in the device. InAs_{1-x}P_x was grown by incorporating AsH₃ in PH₃, and found to grow also at a well-controlled rate, with control accuracy of ± 0.01 for each compositional ratio x.

In the above tests, H_2 was flown through the annual space between the inner and outer tubes. However, the space can be kept under a vacuum for better insulation.

As described above, the present invention provides a crystal growing device for epitaxial growth of a compound semiconductor of Group III and V elements, based on the MO-CVD



method, wherein a hydrogenated compound of Group V element is pretreated for pyrolysis near the substrate on which the crystal is grown, in order to improve controllability of the crystal growth. This device brings a favorable effect of giving the high-quality compound semiconductor crystal of Group III and V elements. The above embodiments specifically used triethyl indium (TEIn). It is particularly useful for growth of the crystals of In-containing compounds, e.g., Inp, InAs_{1-x}P_x, InAs, In_{1-x} Ga_xAs_{1-y}P_y, and so on, although not limited thereto. For the compound of Group V element, a hydrogenated compound is mainly mentioned, but a lower alkyl compound is similarly applicable.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig.1 illustrates a sectional view for explaining the principle of the crystal growing device of the present invention, and Figs.2 to 4 sectional views of the respective embodiments of the crystal growing devices, wherein 1, 12: reactor tube of quartz; 2, 22: susceptor; 3, 32: RF coil for heating the substrate; 4, 42: substrate; 5, 52: inlet port of the gaseous MO material; 6, 62: inlet port of the gaseous compound of Group V element; 62', 63': quartz tube for pyrolysis of the compound of Group V element; 7, 72: heating element (graphite or heater); 82: RF coil for pyrolysis of the compound of group V element; and 94: quartz tube (for heat shielding).